

**NEW YORK TRIBUNE.**  
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**THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.**

Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning.  
Price 50 cents per copy. Single copies for sale at the rate of 10 cents.

**Eight Days Later from Saltillo!**

**FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.**

**ARRIVAL OF DR. TURNER.**

**Dispatches from Colonel Curtis.**

From the N. O. Picoyane, March 24th.

Dr. Turner, bearer of dispatches from Col. Curtis, arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock. He came on the Brazos in the schooner St. Paul, on the 11th inst. which vessel he left fifty miles below City last evening, and took passage in the town of De Soto. We learn from him verbally that he understood at Camargo that Santa Anna had retreated from Agua Nueva, in the direction of Parras, where it is supposed he would make a halt. Gen. Taylor still maintains his position at Buena Vista.

Dr. Turner informs us that the news heretofore published of the battles of the 23d and 25d may be well applied; that it was brought from Gen. Taylor's camp to Monterey by Paymaster Coffey, who was bearer of dispatches from Gen. Taylor, but who could not get further than that place with the dispatches. The news was brought to a Mexican town, who had not got through by the last accounts. The news received at Camargo was the substance of these dispatches, and were brought by an express rider, who was nine days in making the trip through the Canyons. The express rider was five hundred miles, to escape the Mexican forces and Rancheros that swarmed in the valley.

Nothing had been heard of Col. Curtis since he left Camargo. It was thought that Gen. Urrea would capture him as soon as he ascertained the retreating of Santa Anna.

Private letters had been received at Saltillo as late as the 25th March, at which time Gen. Taylor was at Buena Vista. The letters were from a Mexican merchant of that place, from a Mexican of Saltillo. It was dated on the 25th March, and gave the only account of the manner in which the battle was fought that has yet been received.

At 10 o'clock on the 24th, the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery, and a destructive cannonade was kept up until noon. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

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On the 25th, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 26th, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 27th, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 28th, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 29th, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 30th, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 31st, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 1st, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 2nd, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 3rd, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

On the 4th, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up until intermission until half past one. The Mexican forces were then defeated, and the loss on both sides was great.

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**BY GREELEY & McELRATH.**

VOL. VI. NO. 307.

**FINANCES OF THE NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.**

The Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, which was presented to the Legislature at the present session, deserves particular notice, showing as it does the situation of the State Finances relative to those important public works, the State Canals.

This Report before the usual statistics, gives the views of the present State officers, (Lucio Foco, Controller, Secretary of State, Surveyor-General, Lieut. Governor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, who are the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, on the subject of the management of the finances of the Canals.

The Canal debt of the State it appears has been reduced to \$17,000,000, as follows:

Due in 1857, 1858 and 1859, and paying no interest, \$1,000,000.00

Due in 1860, 1861 and 1862, 1,254,736.00

Due in 1863, 1864 and 1865, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1866, 1867 and 1868, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1869, 1870 and 1871, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1872, 1873 and 1874, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1875, 1876 and 1877, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1878, 1879 and 1880, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1881, 1882 and 1883, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1884, 1885 and 1886, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1887, 1888 and 1889, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1890, 1891 and 1892, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1893, 1894 and 1895, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1896, 1897 and 1898, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1899, 1900 and 1901, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1902, 1903 and 1904, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1905, 1906 and 1907, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1908, 1909 and 1910, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1911, 1912 and 1913, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1914, 1915 and 1916, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1917, 1918 and 1919, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1920, 1921 and 1922, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1923, 1924 and 1925, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1926, 1927 and 1928, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1929, 1930 and 1931, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1932, 1933 and 1934, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1935, 1936 and 1937, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1938, 1939 and 1940, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1941, 1942 and 1943, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1944, 1945 and 1946, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1947, 1948 and 1949, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1950, 1951 and 1952, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1953, 1954 and 1955, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1956, 1957 and 1958, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1959, 1960 and 1961, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1962, 1963 and 1964, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1965, 1966 and 1967, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1968, 1969 and 1970, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1971, 1972 and 1973, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1974, 1975 and 1976, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1977, 1978 and 1979, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1980, 1981 and 1982, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1983, 1984 and 1985, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1986, 1987 and 1988, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1989, 1990 and 1991, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1992, 1993 and 1994, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1995, 1996 and 1997, 2,000,000.00

Due in 1998, 1999 and 2000, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2001, 2002 and 2003, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2004, 2005 and 2006, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2007, 2008 and 2009, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2010, 2011 and 2012, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2013, 2014 and 2015, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2016, 2017 and 2018, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2019, 2020 and 2021, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2022, 2023 and 2024, 2,000,000.00

Due in 2025, 2026 and 2027, 2,000,000.00

**OFFICE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.**

NEW-YORK FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 2, 1847.

**SCIENCE.**

**Late Interesting Scientific Intelligence.**

Glanced For The Tribune.

A New Ore of Uranium has been discovered on the north side of Lake Superior, about 20 miles from the Salt St. Marie; it is named *Cassiope*. Prof. L. C. Conner, in the last number of *Silliman's Journal*, has given a full and interesting account of the discovery. The specimen in the *Professor's* possession was taken from the surface of the vein, and one portion of it appears to be much weathered. It is, however, traversed in all directions by minute fissures filled with calcareous lime, sulphate of iron and silica. Many of these are almost microscopic, and indeed quite invisible to the naked eye. The color of the ore is a light yellow, and it is very soft and brittle. It is a high temperature. For this reason, the ore is reduced to defer any quantitative analysis until pure specimens shall be obtained. It has been ascertained, however, that it is not a new ore, but a variety of that which cannot be placed with any known species. -Refracting the bluish light, after exposure to the light of the sun, it gives off a grayish color, but on examination with a lens it is found to be a substance owing to a great number of threads of foreign matter by which the mass is penetrated. With boiling water it gives off a white and pale yellow when cold; in the reducing mass, the best assays indicate iron.

The alleged *Cassiope* of *Man and the Moon* is a new ore of Uranium, discovered in the middle of the century. Mr. L. C. Conner, in the last number of *Silliman's Journal*, has given a full and interesting account of the discovery. The specimen in the *Professor's* possession was taken from the surface of the vein, and one portion of it appears to be much weathered. It is, however, traversed in all directions by minute fissures filled with calcareous lime, sulphate of iron and silica. Many of these are almost microscopic, and indeed quite invisible to the naked eye. The color of the ore is a light yellow, and it is very soft and brittle. It is a high temperature. For this reason, the ore is reduced to defer any quantitative analysis until pure specimens shall be obtained. It has been ascertained, however, that it is not a new ore, but a variety of that which cannot be placed with any known species. -Refracting the bluish light, after exposure to the light of the sun, it gives off a grayish color, but on examination with a lens it is found to be a substance owing to a great number of threads of foreign matter by which the mass is penetrated. With boiling water it gives off a white and pale yellow when cold; in the reducing mass, the best assays indicate iron.

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